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Broke The Air Record

London, Sept. 28. The test pilot Geoffrey de Havilland, who perished when his DH108 jet aircraft blew up high above the Thames estuary on Friday night, smashed the world's speed record of 616 m.p.h. in previous flights in the same plane and was planning to travel even faster.

This news was disclosed by the De Havilland aircraft company tonight, making a fitting but tragic epitaph for one of Britain's ace test pilots whose death, in the words of Mr. John Wilmet, the Minister of Supply, was a national loss.

De Havilland's flight on Friday was to be the last before an official attempt on the record over the high speed course in Sussex.

There will be no further attempt this year because, as the Number One prototype of the DH108 was not technically suitable for the bid, De Havilland was flying Number Two.

During today's search extended from Kent to Sussex when the Air Ministry sent aircraft to patrol a wide area of desolate country after a former RAF man reported that he saw something resembling a parachute floating down near Lewes, Sussex, shortly before the time that the jet machine exploded.—Reuter

"Supersonic Wall"

London, Sept. 29. Aeronautical experts here speculate that Geoffrey de Havilland may have crashed his super-streamlined experimental jet plane on Friday night against a "supersonic wall" while flying at the speed of sound—presumably the greatest possible speed attainable in the current stage of aviation development.

The plane (witnesses said) exploded in the air over the Thames Estuary while De Havilland, Britain's No. 1 test pilot, was giving it a final check up before attempting a new speed record.

The "supersonic wall" is a barrier of air resulting from the fact that air and sound, with the same natural wave length, have a same speed—about 770 miles per hour at sea level.

At the speed of sound, the air in front of a plane would have no chance to move and consequently (according to the theoretical analysis) might form a wall against which a plane would smash itself to bits. De Havilland's plane crashed in fragments which were strewn over a half mile stretch of the Thames Estuary.—Associated Press.

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Catastrophic Shortage Of Electricity

Vienna, Sept. 29. The Austrian Government has appointed a special fuel directorate to deal with the catastrophic shortage of electricity and other fuels, it was announced here today.

Emergency measures to prevent the complete stoppage of Austrian industry are: The standstill of Vienna tramways for seven hours every day; the cutting off of industrial current for a day in a week; and the prohibition of the use of electricity for heat.

A rainless summer has reduced the flow of rivers producing hydroelectric power. With the shortage of coal, imports have brought the country's electricity output down to less than two-thirds of its normal level.

TURKEY ON THE ALERT

"Something Abnormal Might Happen"

Australian Election Results

Melbourne, Sept. 28. The first Australian general election results made it certain that the Labour Government, headed by Prime Minister Joseph Chifley, would again be returned to power.

The first overall picture of the state of the parties gave the Labour Party an assurance of 37 seats out of 75 in the House of Representatives while the control of the Senate by Labour was also certain.

The opposition parties had secured only 22 seats in the lower house and at this stage, it seemed likely that most of the doubtful remainder would also go to Labour.

With four Cabinet Ministers assured of return—Mr. A. Calwell, (Immigration), Mr. J. J. Dedman (Post-war Reconstruction), Mr. A. S. Darkeford (Air) and Mr. E. J. Holloway (Labour)—and with a Senate lead in Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania, the Labour Party could look forward to another term of office for three years.—Reuter

Eisenhower On Soviet Relations

Frankfurt, Sept. 29. General Dwight D. Eisenhower yesterday disclosed at a press conference that the United States Army of occupation in Germany will be cut nearly in half by next summer.

"By July 1 of next year, the strength of our forces here will be about 117,000 in the ground forces and about 38,000 in the air forces," he said.

He emphasized that this reduction from the present force of about 300,000 was according to plans "devised months ago" and said that no major changes in plans had been made since their inception.

Asked for comment about what a reporter described as the "present tense situation with Russia," General Eisenhower answered: "Naturally you would not expect me to talk about that, but I don't even admit your premise."

"All other military relations with all other Allied nationalities have been reported as friendly," he said.

A Revolution
Although refusing to answer any political questions because "the army does not set policies but only carries them out," the Chief of Staff talked about a variety of subjects ranging from the mission of the individual American soldier in Germany to the atomic bomb.

Asked if the American army is changing its soldier training plans to adapt it to the atomic bomb, the General said: "No one is ready to give a concrete opinion on what the bomb will mean in relation to numbers, organization and equipment of armies."

"The atom bomb can scarcely be classed as a weapon," General Eisenhower observed grimly. "It is a revolution. No one yet knows the answer."

He believed the outlawing of the atomic bomb would mean the outlawing of war—which no one supports more fervently than I," he said.

General Eisenhower spiked rumours that he may become Ambassador to Great Britain by declaring emphatically that "there is no possibility of my ever being connected with any political office."—Associated Press.

Ready For War In Five Minutes

Istanbul, Sept. 29. An extremely well-informed source said yesterday that "symptoms indicate that something abnormal might happen" and that Turkey's military was on the alert.

The observation was made shortly after Moscow radio disclosed that Russia had renewed her demands for joint defence of the Straits and a treaty of Black Sea powers to control the Dardanelles.

This source, close to the Government, said that much pessimism had developed in the last few days and that there was a "growing suspicion" in Turkish circles that something is going to occur.

"At any rate," he continued, "Turkey is ready for any emergency and the military is extremely alert. If attacked, Turkey is ready to enter a war in five minutes and is determined to defend her rights."

The Soviet radio said that Russia's second note to Turkey was delivered on Sept. 21, but the broadcast was the first indication here of its existence and no official reaction was available immediately.

Soviet Warning

Russia, reiterating demands for revision of the Montreux Convention, warned Turkey

Same Demands

The new demarche, which repeated the Turkish note of Aug. 22, reiterated demands made on Aug. 7 for Turkey to adhere to the decision of the Potsdam conference for her to join Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union in steps toward a revision of the 1923 nine-power pact governing the Straits.

The demarche also reiterated the Soviet view expressed then that any new agreement must be limited to Black Sea powers and that defence of the Straits must be shared by Turkey with Russia.

Commenting on the point of view expressed by the recent Turkish note declining any Russian interference, a Foreign Ministry attaché in Moscow said "The Soviet Government maintains the opinion that only by joint methods can Turkey and the Soviet Union secure the freedom of merchant navigation and also security of the Straits. Refusal by Turkey of joint defense of the Straits with the Soviet Union deprives us of the policy of guarantee by the security of the region."

British View

In London's Foreign Office spokesman said that Britain had not received a copy of the new Soviet note to Turkey but voiced disagreement with reported versions of the communication.

One version of the Soviet request, it was understood, stated the Russian view that the Turks are not justified in following the Montreux Convention because it was superseded by the three-power decisions at Potsdam.

"That is not our recollection of the Potsdam Agreement which called for discussions—a very different thing," the spokesman declared.

The British view, he said, is that discussions would be preliminary to negotiations.—Associated Press.

Reuter quotes the Russian note as saying:—"In as much as one can judge from the Turkish note on Aug. 24, the Turkish Government does not object to the discussion of the first three points of the Soviet proposal:

"1. The Straits must always remain open for the passage of merchant ships of all countries.

"2. The Straits must always remain open for the passage of warships of the Black Sea powers.

Egypt Rejects British Plan?

Alexandria, Sept. 28. Ismail Sidki Pasha, the Prime Minister, today handed Egypt's reply to the latest British proposals for a revision of the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian treaty to Lord Stansgate, the head of the British treaty revision delegation, and Sir Ronald Ian Campbell, the British Ambassador.

Well informed quarters in Cairo believe that the reply amounts to a rejection.

The latest British proposals which have been under consideration since Tuesday of last week were on three subjects:

The evacuation of British troops from Egypt.

The proposed Anglo-Egyptian Defence Council and

British circles think the Sudan, rather than the evacuation of troops or the proposed joint defence council, is the stumbling block. Though negotiations will be broken off temporarily, this does not mean a complete rupture and there is still a hope of ultimate agreement.—Reuter.

Not All Marriages Are Made In Heaven

(By Willa Martin)

New York, Sept. 29. Not all marriages between American servicemen and British women were made in heaven. Some of them already have cracked up.

The chief cause, says Eileen Patterson of the English Speaking Union, is that many American soldiers married too young to realize what responsibilities they were incurring.

Miss Patterson, director of the 25-year-old Union, had the chance to know intimately hundreds of British girls who come to the United States as wives.

As a whole she thinks the international newly weds are doing very well considering housing shortages and other post-war problems.

The best available estimates of the number of wives who have gone home is about five per cent.

Others discovered their husbands told tall tales about the home environment and disillusioned, they give up and go home.

In-Laws

In-law trouble is cropping up too. One English girl told Miss Patterson her parents in law would not permit her husband and herself to go anywhere without them. So far these youngsters have made the best of a difficult situation.

The English Speaking Union, which begins where Red Cross assistance leaves off, is setting up its headquarters office for overseas wives. Here girls drop in any time of the day to have a talk, read or study cooking.

Miss Lillian McGraw, director of the International Institute, an outgrowth of the YWCA, met most of the 2,800 British wives in New York City. She is confident most of the girls come here determined to make a go of the marriages.

TIMELY?

Athens, Sept. 29. The Soviet Embassy Secretary, who was to have represented his country at yesterday's ceremonies in honor of the return of King George of the Hellenes, called at the Royal Palace today to apologize for his absence.

The Yugoslav Charge D'Affaires has written to excuse himself for his absence. Both gave sickness as the reason for their non-attendance.—Reuter.

U.S. Ship Sinking Off Luzon

Manila, Sept. 29. The Panamanian-registry freighter "Rider Hanify," is sinking slowly in the China Sea off the tip of Northern Luzon but the crew is remaining aboard in an effort to save the vessel and bring it to port.

The United States Navy's Philippine Sea Frontier Operations Office announced today that it had picked up the small freighter's "SOS" signals and sent out rescue planes. Captain Roy Owens and his wife and crew, however, decided to stay aboard.

Captain Owens told the pilot of the rescue airplane that the ship was taking water but he believed that he had a 10-hour margin to make repairs.

Naval escorts are standing by to aid the stricken ship. The freighter, sailed from San Pedro, California, on July 6, arrived in Manila on September 3 and left for Hong Kong on September 26.

Missing MTBs

The U.S. Navy reported also that it had found no trace of the missing torpedo-bomb conveyer en route to Hong Kong seven days ago with seven persons aboard.—Associated Press.

Potsdam A Singular Failure

(By Wes. Gallagher)
Berlin, Sept. 29. To followers of German affairs here it has become apparent that events are proving the Potsdam conference a singular failure as an international meeting to solve the German problem. The Potsdam "agreement" has created more problems than it was designed to solve.

Four Power Government in Germany, as represented by the Allied Control Council, has come to a virtual standstill because of "diplomatic blunders" made in and in relation to the Potsdam conference.

The French stand against a centralized Germany has blocked the creation of any kind of political or economic unity foreseen at Potsdam.

The divergent Russian and American views on reparations have blocked the establishment of a "level of industry" designed at Potsdam to remove Germany's war potential.

A combination of both these has stymied the import-export programme designed to make Germany pay its way.

The Four Power Allied Control Council has succeeded in carrying out the destruction of Germany's armed forces as envisioned at Potsdam, has made good progress in denazification and has restored order, but beyond these narrow confines it cannot go much further without new directives from the four Governments which can only be formed at a Foreign Ministers meeting.

Different Angles
Interpretation of the Potsdam agreement sent the various Governments off on lines of thought at such different angles that they soon progressed to points which were irreconcilable by the Control Council.

The Russians have new large-scale factory transfers to Russia and are working their "in their zone with German labourers," taking the finished products, mostly consumer goods, to the Soviet Union for reparations.

This action has destroyed the "level of industry" agreement since it is impossible to keep all factories working in Germany and at the same time reduce Germany's production and war potential.

Still Confident
The Russians maintain that Potsdam put no bar on this form of reparations, the American stand is that it did. Both sides agree on one point, that the wording of Potsdam on reparations is "cloudy and unclear."

In the meantime, to enforce its view, the United States has halted delivery of factories to the Russians marked for reparations until the question is reaffirmed and settled.

Despite the halting of the four power machinery in Germany, the men who deal with one another on the negotiating boards are still confident that the machinery will work and that it is possible to negotiate and compromise with the Russians.—Associated Press.

Frau Goering Mobbed

Nuernberg, Sept. 28. Frau Emmy Goering and her 8-year-old daughter were mobbed today by children after leaving the court-house where they had had their last meeting with Hermann Goering, the former Luftwaffe chief, before his fate is announced by the Nuernberg tribunal.

Frau Goering and her daughter took refuge in a doorway and then knocked, and the occupants allowed them to pass through the house to a bombed site at the back.

Mother and daughter then clambered over piles of masonry and rubble to the main street where they boarded a train which took them to their lodgings.

Ten accused Nazi leaders' wives spent the morning seeing their husbands.

THE WEATHER

Pressure is high over China and Japan. A depression is moving eastward across Manchuria. Pressure has fallen over Indo-China.

Today's forecast:—Moderate winds from an easterly quarter. Weather continuing rather changeable with some scattered showers.

Yesterday's weather:—

Maximum: 84.3°

Minimum: 74.2°

Sunshine: 5.5 hours

Clouds: 4.5

Festing Due Back This Week

Major-General F. W. Festing, General Officer Commanding Land Forces, Hong Kong, is expected back in the Colony early this week after his visit to England to attend the conference called by Field Marshal Lord Montgomery. In the absence of Major-General Festing the command of Land Forces was taken over by Brigadier P. L. Lindsay, Commander of 150 Indian Infantry Brigade.

KING GUSTAV IN ACCIDENT

Stockholm, Sept. 29. King Gustav, 88-year-old ruler of Sweden, was involved in a car accident when returning today from Elk to Tuulgron Castle.

The royal car skidded and slid down a muddy embankment, coming to rest in the outer waters of a deep pool. Water covered the floorboards but the King was wearing riding boots, he was not wet, though his companions and chauffeur were soaked.

The King scrambled up to the road unhurt and lit a cigarette.

Recently the King of Sweden was advised by his doctor to withdraw from tennis tournaments and avoid strenuous physical exercise. Reuter.

BRIGADIER HORRIFIED

Sydney, Sept. 29. Brigadier M. A. Ferguson, former commander of the 8th Australian Infantry Brigade at Wewak, told an election audience that he risked court martial to persuade young AIF troops from joining the occupation force in Japan.

He said, "Already there's evidence from troops returning from Japan that my decision was right."

"When I was directed to call for volunteers," he went on, "I was horrified to find that about 300 young troops had responded."

"After experience in two wars, my view was that they were too young to withstand the temptations and the strain of insecurity that faces occupation forces."

"I feared that mentally they would crack up, so that although I risked a court martial I persuaded between 180 and 200 of the volunteers not to go. That was the best job of work I've ever done," he added amid cheers. Reuter.

Wedding

The wedding took place at the Rosary Church, Kowloon, yesterday afternoon of Miss Elva Eleanor Ribeiro, daughter of Mrs. Aurea Ribeiro and the late Mr. J. C. Ribeiro, and Mr. Joao Carlos Fonseca, of Shanghai. The Rev. Fr. H. De Angelis officiated. Witnesses at the ceremony were Mr. G. A. Remedios and Mr. L. J. da Silva. A reception was held later at the Club de Recreio.

MOTOR JUNK FOUNDERS

Becoming unmanageable in what are described as "heavy seas," a motor junk foundered outside L'Yuen-tai last night and eight of her crew of 20 are believed to have lost their lives.

The junk—M-327-H—was bound for Hong Kong from Pinghoi with a cargo of salt. Near Futamat Pass (outside L'Yuen-tai) at 11:20 a.m. last night, she took a severe beating from heavy seas, began to break up and was eventually driven onto the rocks.

Of her crew of 20, 12 got ashore safely, though one man had to be taken to the Queen Mary Hospital with a fractured leg. The rest of her crew are missing, presumed drowned.

Karens Want To Remain British

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Green says that it was the Karens and not General Aung San's Burma National Army which did the real fighting for the British in the last weeks of the war.

"It is no exaggeration to say that many British officers are now alive only because of the help given to them by the Karens in jungle fighting."

A White Paper, he affirms, recognizes the hill people's contribution to ever being ruled by the Burma administration.

Vagueness

Quoting from the White Paper which says that (on the formation of Burma's constitution) these people "would for the time being be subject to a special regime under a governor until such time as their inhabitants signify their desire for some suitable form of amalgamation of their territories with Burma proper," Mr. Green declares: "The vagueness of this statement has made the Karens very nervous."

Members of their mission have asked him: "What will be our position ten or twenty years hence?" Mr. Green recalls that the Burmese politicians "demanded the full control of defence, foreign affairs and frontier areas as the price of entering the Executive Council."

He adds: "The first two demands being obviously impossible, the Karens fear that their interests have been sacrificed as the only means of appeasing the Burmese."

MAHARAJAH OF KOLHAPUR DEAD

Bombay, Sept. 29. The Maharajah of Kolhapur died early today. He had not yet five years old. He was not receiving medical treatment for anaemia since July and developed pneumonia last week.

The Maharajah was adopted by the Maharani Tarabai Savan in November, 1942. His administration of the state, which has a population of more than one million, was under a Council of regency. Reuter.

Cut This Out --- And Refuse To Pay More!

The following list of commodities in Hong Kong placed under the Price Control Regulations is intended to aid readers as a shopping guide. It should be cut out and kept for reference.

The list of maximum retail prices is up to date, and includes the items added to Price Control, on Saturday. The "China Mail" in addition to the usual weekly additions to Price Control, will publish a complete up-to-date list from time to time.

Acetated Water—pints 60 cts. when consumed on premises 1.70; 30 cts. splits, 45 cts. and 55 cts.

Soft Drinks—"Green Spot" Orangeade, 30 cts. per 8 oz. bottle. "Green Spot" Orange Juice, 30 cts. per 8 oz. bottle, 50 cts. per 4 oz. glass, 60 cts. per 5 oz. glass, 70 cts. per 6 oz. glass and 90 cts. per 8 oz. glass.

Beer

Buckingham Ale pint 1.40, consumed on premises 1.70; Burnley quart 1.50, 1.90; Carlsberg quart 1.40, 1.70; Carlsberg quart 2.50, 3.00; Ebling pint 1.40, 1.70; Frontenac "Blue Label" pint 1.10, 1.35; Frontenac "Blue Label" quart 1.90, 2.30; Kangaroo pint 1.40, 1.70; H. B. pint 1.10, 1.50; H. B. quart 1.90, 2.30; Lucky Lager 1.40, 1.70; Pabst "Blue Ribbon" pint 1.40, 1.70; Schlitz pint 1.40, 1.70; Tecate pint 1.60, 2.15; Toney quart 1.50, 1.90; Trommer pint 1.40, 1.70; Tuborg pint 1.40, 1.70; Tuborg quart 2.50, 3.00; All other brands pint 1.15, 1.40; quart 1.50, 1.90.

Shoe Polish

Cobra, 20 cts. per 4 1/2 oz. tin; Cobra, 35 cts. per 4 1/2 oz. tin; Cobra, 50 cts. per 2 1/2 oz. bottle; Kiwi, 45 cts. per 1 1/2 oz. tin; Lincoln, 80 cts. per 3 1/2 oz. tin; Meltonian Boot Cream, 60 cts. per 1/2 oz. dumpy jar; Meltonian Boot Polish, 30 cts. per tin (size 10); Nuggat, 20 cts. per 1/2 oz. tin; Pucka, 40 cts. per 1 1/2 oz. tin; Shinola, 20 cts. per 1 1/2 oz. tin; Shinola, 35 cts. per 1 1/2 oz. tin; Shinola, 50 cts. per 1 1/2 oz. tin; Shu-Milk, 75 cts. per 2 1/2 oz. tin; Whitmore, 80 cts. per 3 1/4 fl. oz.

Cigarettes

Abdulla Imperial Preference, ten's, 40 cts., fifty's, 2.00 per tin; Abdulla No. 7 Virginia, twenty \$1.00 per packet, fifty, \$2.50 per tin; Abdulla No. 11 Turkish, \$4.00 per tin of fifty; Abdulla No. 16 Egyptian, \$3.40 per tin of 50; Air-flow, 90 cts. per packet of twenty; Ardath, Cork Tipped, 55 cts. per packet of ten, 75 cts. per tin of fifty; Ark Royal, \$2.25 per tin of fifty; Army Club, plain, 40 cts. per packet of ten; Ascot, 90 cts. per packet of twenty; Bandmaster, 40 cts. per packet of ten; Buckingham, 90 cts. per packet of twenty; Camel, 90 cts. per packet of twenty; Capstan, 40 cts. per packet of ten; Capstan, 2.00 per tin of 50; Capstan Magnums, 2.50 per tin of 50; Chealsea, 90 cts. per packet of 20; Chesterfield, 90 cts. per packet of 20; Chic, 80 cts. per packet of 20; Coffee Tone, 90 cts. per packet of 20; Constitution, 90 cts. per packet of 20; Consulate, \$2.25 per tin of 50; Consulate, filter tip, 45 cts. per packet of 10; Cort, 90 cts. per packet of 20; Craven "A", 2.00 per tin of 50; De Reszke, Virginia, 2.00 per tin of 50; De Reszke, Virginia plain, 80 cts. per packet of 20; De Reszke, Turkish, 2.00 per tin of 50; Domino, 75 cts. per packet of 20; Du Maurier, Filter tip, 2.00 per tin of 50; Dunhill, 80 cts. per packet of 20; Early Virginia, 80 cts. per packet of 20; Embassy No. 77, 70 cts. per packet of 20; Essex, 75 cts. per packet of 20; Fleetwood, 75 cts. per packet of 20; Galleck, 3.50 per tin of 50; Gin Song, 75 cts. per packet of 20; Gold Flake, 40 cts. per packet of 20; Gold Flake, 50 cts. per packet of 20; Gold Flake, Godfrey-Phillips, 2.00 per tin of 50; Golden Virginia, 90 cts. per packet of 20; Greys, 2.00 per tin of 50; Henley, 90 cts. per packet of 20; Island Queen, 2.00 per tin of 50; Jeeps, 75 cts. per packet of 20; Kool, 90 cts. per packet of 20; Lady Hamilton, 90 cts. per packet of 20; Lion, 75 cts. per packet of 20; Lion,

40 cts. per packet of 20; Lion, 90 cts. per packet of 20; Lion, 1.00 per packet of 20; Lion, 1.10 per packet of 20; Lion, 1.20 per packet of 20; Lion, 1.30 per packet of 20; Lion, 1.40 per packet of 20; Lion, 1.50 per packet of 20; Lion, 1.60 per packet of 20; Lion, 1.70 per packet of 20; Lion, 1.80 per packet of 20; Lion, 1.90 per packet of 20; Lion, 2.00 per packet of 20; Lion, 2.10 per packet of 20; Lion, 2.20 per packet of 20; Lion, 2.30 per packet of 20; Lion, 2.40 per packet of 20; Lion, 2.50 per packet of 20; Lion, 2.60 per packet of 20; Lion, 2.70 per packet of 20; Lion, 2.80 per packet of 20; Lion, 2.90 per packet of 20; Lion, 3.00 per packet of 20; Lion, 3.10 per packet of 20; Lion, 3.20 per packet of 20; Lion, 3.30 per packet of 20; Lion, 3.40 per packet of 20; Lion, 3.50 per packet of 20; Lion, 3.60 per packet of 20; Lion, 3.70 per packet of 20; Lion, 3.80 per packet of 20; Lion, 3.90 per packet of 20; Lion, 4.00 per packet of 20; Lion, 4.10 per packet of 20; Lion, 4.20 per packet of 20; 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Fishermen Say "We Are Exploited"

"We are dissatisfied with the present state of affairs because under the control system we have to deliver all our fish to the Government Fish Markets, where we get less than half the amount at which the same fish is ultimately sold to the public. The difference goes to the middlemen. In short, we are being exploited." This was the opinion expressed by fishermen whom the "China Mail" interviewed yesterday. They said that they had not received any reply from Government to their petition for the lifting of the control over fresh fish they brought into the Colony.

Mr. Loo Wai-ha, chairman of the Chinese Fishermen's Guild, said that while they realized that in instituting the scheme Government was genuinely anxious to promote the welfare of fishermen, it unfortunately had the opposite effect as a result of mismanagement.

In the petition, the fishermen pointed out that they are forced to sell their fish to the Fish Markets where they are at the mercy of the bidders, who form a ring to keep prices down. This keeping down of prices did not mean that the public benefit, as often the fish

FRENCH CONSTITUTION

Paris, Sept. 29. The French National Assembly early today adopted by 440 votes to 106 the text of the new French constitution, which electors will be asked to approve a fortnight hence.

The vote followed a five and a half hour final debate in which the spokesmen of the three Government parties declared that the constitution was the result of a compromise and sacrifice on their part and that they would take an early opportunity of trying to improve it—in other words they would try to recapture some of the concessions which made today's constitutional compromise possible.

This is the second attempt by the French Parliament to prepare a new constitution. The first draft was passed on April 19 by 399 votes to 249 but was rejected by the electors in a referendum on May 5.

The voting of the constitution follows many months of discussions and negotiations between leading parties. Both inside and outside Parliament the bid on the constitution has been to some extent dominated by the reappearance of General Charles de Gaulle, whose public criticism of the constitution is considered to be responsible for the last minute concessions obtained by the popular Republicans from the Communist Party.

The electoral campaign for or against the new constitution opens in France today.—Reuter.

Regarding the compulsory 2 per cent saving scheme, Mr. Loo said that while Government was undoubtedly actuated by the best of motives, it had apparently not taken into consideration certain "customs of trade" observed by those engaged in the fishing business.

Mr. Loo intimated that a 7-point questionnaire on the subject was submitted to the Officer in Charge Fisheries on Sept. 5, as the fishermen were not satisfied with this "forebode deduction". Coming to the question of loans, Mr. Loo stated that during the days when there was no control over fish, and fishermen had occasion to approach the fish loans for a loan, the latter went out of their way to oblige the fishermen and everything was a matter of mutual trust. Nowadays, however, fishermen are "treated like beggars" and must await the will and pleasure of the officials. Unless certain "requirements" are fulfilled, the poor fisherman is likely to find, after all the red tape has been unwound, that approval for the loan has not been sanctioned.

Concluding the interview, Mr. Loo said that it is a matter of commonsense that if the control scheme was working out satisfactorily, the fishermen would not have found it necessary to petition Government.

In connection with the salt fish business, the "China Mail" was informed that business is definitely at a standstill insofar as members of the Salt Fish Lun Yick Association are concerned. This Association is situated at Mui Fong Street, the centre of Hong Kong's salt fish industry, and its members have always handled the salt fish business in the past. Transactions in salt fish are now being handled by an Association calling itself the Salt Fish Chun Hing Kung Sheung Wai, whose members are linked with the Fish Market auctioneers.

What we ought to have is

much ado about nowt

(By "Paul Pry")

An employee of the Fire Brigade tried to throw a Chinese Police Constable over the Praya into the harbour as a result of a quarrel over his being searched, an eyewitness told the "China Mail" last night.

The fireman was searched by the Police when he landed at the Vehicular Ferry Wharf shortly after 9.45 p.m. He apparently resented this and, being in the minority, left hurriedly, to return later with a party of his friends. This began to look alarming and the police constable promptly resulted in the speedy turn-out of the Emergency Unit, equipped always to deal with anything from riots to house collapses.

Result:—The P.C. was saved from a dunking and the party broke up, face saved and all that sort of thing.

Chicago, Sept. 29. Former Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes suggests that a meeting of President Truman, Premier Attlee and Generalissimo Stalin be held as quickly as possible to "Counsel with each other about the peace."

He said in an address here today that the Paris Peace Conference "sounds from this distance more like the early stages of a national political convention."

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New Sulfa Drugs Give Lepers Fresh Hope

New York, Sept. 28. Leprosy is being checked and lepers given a much brighter outlook on life by new drugs, Dr. G. H. Faget, head of the Government leprosarium in Carville (Louisiana) reports.

He says that three drugs of the sulfa family—promin, diasono and promizole—now being used at Carville, "have revolutionized the therapeutic attack against one of the world's oldest diseases."

As a result of these treatments more patients are being discharged than ever before. Dr. Faget said: "Not only is the progress of the disease checked, but the patients' general condition is improved and disabling and debilitating ulcerations are healed."

Twenty-six patients recently had been discharged as "arrested" cases, whereas only a few months ago only half this number would have had any hope.

Wartime Research

Sydney University's "Union Recorder" states that eight outstanding achievements of wartime British chemical research—sulpha drugs, penicillin, paludrine, methoxone, gammaxone, paraper, polythene, and ardit—are now on exhibition in London.

Although all these discoveries were made or developed during the war years, only the two plastics, paraper, and polythene, had a direct military application. British manufacturers are already using paraper in corrugated sheets for roof lighting, in prisms and lenses for surgical and dental equipment, and in a boundless variety of household goods.

Polythene is being used for a wide range of manufactures, from lampshades and handbags, to acid-proof containers and piping. Ardit, a wool-like fibre, is made direct from ground nuts, and is outstanding in its warmth, resilience and crease resistance. It is also mothproof.

Fighting Disease

The remaining five products, which are in this exhibition, organized by the Imperial Chemical Industries of Great Britain, represent jointly the greatest advance ever made in the fight against disease and want. Paludrine is more powerful, less

a meeting not of deputies but of principals," he said. He declared that the segment of the Liberal movement which "has assumed the burden of defending and justifying Russia's foreign policy should take the more impartial American point of view."—Associated Press.

NOTICE

Change of Name

It is hereby notified that The China Coast Officers Guild and The Marine Engineers Guild of China will be amalgamated from 1st October 1946 and henceforth will be known as:—

THE CHINA COAST NAVIGATION AND ENGINEER OFFICERS' GUILD

Address: Union Building, 3rd Floor, Telephone No. 26367. By Order,

J. WATSON, Joint Secretary.

Hongkong, Sept. 4, 1946.

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THE HONG KONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

REDUCTION OF CHARGES FOR CURRENT.

Charges for current will be reduced for all meters read on and after October 1st 1946.

FROM

1941 Rates plus 260%.

TO

1941 Rates plus 200%.

The charge for meters will not be affected.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.

Agents,

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 27th Sept., 1946.

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ORDINANCE NO. 16 OF 1935, PUBLIC HEALTH (ANIMALS & BIRDS)

The public is reminded of its obligations under the above Ordinance. For the benefit of the general public, shipping companies, air lines, travel agencies, etc., special attention is drawn to the following points.

The Prevention of the Introduction of Infectious Diseases.

(1) Entry permits are required for all animals landed in the Colony. Such permits may be issued by the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon to whom applications should be made at Post Office Building, Top Floor, before noon. At the time of application particulars of the number, breed and description of the animals to be imported, must be furnished.

(2) Animals and birds entering the Colony may be required to undergo quarantine and by-laws 12 and 14 are quoted for special attention:—

By-law No. 12. Any animal or bird which has been conveyed in the same vessel or train, or has otherwise been in contact with any diseased animal or bird, or which, in the opinion of the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, may be likely to spread infection, may be detained by the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon in quarantine for such period as he may, in the circumstances of the case, think proper.

By-law No. 14. The following may be required before the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon shall release animals from segregation:—

a. A certificate to the satisfaction of the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, signed by a duly qualified veterinary surgeon recognised by the local authority of the country of origin of the animals.

b. A certificate to the satisfaction of the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, signed by the master of the vessel or person in charge of the animals, stating that no case of disease has occurred during the voyage, and giving the following information:—

1. Nature of the animals embarked.

2. Port of embarkation.

3. Number and causes of deaths.

4. Nature and number of the animals to be landed.

Diseases among Animals and Birds in the Colony.

Failure to report cases of disease amongst animals and birds in the Colony may lead to serious epidemics.

There have been recent instances of failure to report obvious cases of diseases and the public is warned that any animal or bird dealt with in contravention of this Ordinance may be seized and destroyed, sold or otherwise disposed of.

Special attention is drawn to by-laws 22, 31, 32 and 36 which are quoted below.

By-law No. 22. Every person having any animal or bird in his possession or under his charge shall observe and make himself acquainted with the state of health of such animal or bird.

By-law No. 23. Every person having in his possession or under his charge any animal or bird affected with or suspected of being affected with disease shall:—

a. as far as practicable keep that animal or bird separate from animals or birds not so affected, and with all practicable speed notify the fact of the animal or bird being so affected or suspected to a European Police Officer of the Police area wherein such animal or bird is, or to a Sanitary Inspector.

By-law No. 31. No animal or bird, and no carcass, fodder, litter, dung, utensil, milk, or other thing, shall be moved out of an infected place without a special permit.

By-law No. 32. No person, except the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon and persons acting under his direction, Police Officers and Sanitary Inspectors on duty and the attendants of the animals or birds shall enter an infected place without a special permit. No attendant shall leave an infected place without a special permit.

By-law No. 33. No carcass of an animal or bird shall be buried, or, after burial, be dug up, except under the supervision of the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon or of a Sanitary Inspector acting under his direction.

By-law No. 34. No person, except the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon and persons acting under his direction, Police Officers and Sanitary Inspectors on duty and the attendants of the animals or birds shall enter an infected place without a special permit. No attendant shall leave an infected place without a special permit.

By-law No. 35. No person, except the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon and persons acting under his direction, Police Officers and Sanitary Inspectors on duty and the attendants of the animals or birds shall enter an infected place without a special permit. No attendant shall leave an infected place without a special permit.

By-law No. 36. No person, except the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon and persons acting under his direction, Police Officers and Sanitary Inspectors on duty and the attendants of the animals or birds shall enter an infected place without a special permit. No attendant shall leave an infected place without a special permit.

By-law No. 37. No person, except the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon and persons acting under his direction, Police Officers and Sanitary Inspectors on duty and the attendants of the animals or birds shall enter an infected place without a special permit. No attendant shall leave an infected place without a special permit.

By-law No. 38. No person, except the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon and persons acting under his direction, Police Officers and Sanitary Inspectors on duty and the attendants of the animals or birds shall enter an infected place without a special permit. No attendant shall leave an infected place without a special permit.

By-law No. 39. No person, except the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon and persons acting under his direction, Police Officers and Sanitary Inspectors on duty and the attendants of the animals or birds shall enter an infected place without a special permit. No attendant shall leave an infected place without a special permit.

By-law No. 40. No person, except the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon and persons acting under his direction, Police Officers and Sanitary Inspectors on duty and the attendants of the animals or birds shall enter an infected place without a special permit. No attendant shall leave an infected place without a special permit.

By-law No. 41. No person, except the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon and persons acting under his direction, Police Officers and Sanitary Inspectors on duty and the attendants of the animals or birds shall enter an infected place without a special permit. No attendant shall leave an infected place without a special permit.

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THE BRITISH PRESS

It is unlikely that the propaganda campaign which some of Britain's Socialist Ministers have unleashed against the British press will result in any effective action. All the same, it is of interest to consider the validity of the complaints and charges which have been preferred against the newspapers.

These are two-fold. First, it is alleged that there is a dangerous trend toward monopolistic control. There is very little in this allegation. The second complaint is that some sections of the British press have succeeded in "distorting" the news by a persistent policy of suppression and selection of news and by a bias leading choice of headlines. There is a good deal more in this second accusation than in the first.

In Britain, most newspaper firmly and consistently support one or another of the major political parties. This has traditional been so since the rise of the party system. They therefore naturally tend to give more space in their news columns to the activities of their own party than to those of their opponents. They equally tend to play up unfavourable news about their political enemies. This is true of nearly all British newspapers with the exception of a small minority headed by the London "Times," which genuinely pursues an independent policy, tempered by the fact that it generally shows a slight bias in favour of whichever party happens to be in power.

Though the current agitation for an inquiry into the press comes mostly from leftist quarters, it would be wrong to suppose that left-wing papers set a better example than those owned by the great Tory press lords. Indeed, the three papers which are perhaps the worst offenders in colouring and slanting the news to suit their political convictions are all on the extreme left—the Communist "Daily Worker," the self-styled "liberal" "News Chronicle," and the near-Communist "Daily Mirror."

Though all who would like to see the British press attain a higher level of objectivity must deplore the partiality of a large majority of newspapers, it would be wrong to lay the whole blame for the present situation at the doors of newspaper proprietors, either Tory or Socialist. The main fault lies with the British public, which has shown overwhelmingly that it does not like to buy objective newspapers. This, no doubt, is a sad human weakness, but it cannot be denied.

Most Conservatives do not like to read long speeches by Herbert Morrison or Harold Laski attacking the capitalist system, and the Socialists would be furious if their trade-union-owned "Daily Herald" were full of speeches by Winston Churchill and Anthony Eden in favour of free enterprise.

The more intelligent classes in Britain, whose political education has progressed to a point where they like to read all sides of an argument, buy papers like the "Times," the "Manchester Guardian" and the "Yorkshire Post." But all these papers have very small circulations. Different sections of the public show what they prefer by reading papers with mass circulations like Lord Beaverbrook's "Daily Express," Lord Rothermere's "Daily Mail," and the trade-union-owned "Daily Herald." These three mammoth papers have a combined circulation of more than 7,000,000, and all of them are frankly propagandist in their handling of political news. This is as much because their readers like it that way as because of the political convictions of their proprietors.

Detroit, Sept. 20.—General Motors' production of cars in the U.S. has been cut by 25 per cent since the strike began.

In The British Zone Of Germany Today

In September Germans in the British Zone go to the polls. The crosses which they will put on the balloting papers will result in councils of their own choice replacing the ones set up under Military Government supervision last autumn. Thus, a being carried into effect one stage of the new phase to which Marshal of the RAF Sir Sholto Douglas referred when addressing the Zonal advisory Council in May. He said: "The characteristic feature of this new phase is the transfer of responsibility for administration to German organisations to the maximum extent compatible with present circumstances."

Slowly the German people are taking an interest in politics. For the first time for years they are putting their heads together and setting their brains in function. Under the Nazis they did not have to think. The Nazis did it for them. Today the opportunity has come for them to take part in a small way in the running of their country.

For months now the various political parties have been holding public meetings and the Schumacher, the Brunings and the Mullers have rolled up. They have come with their wives, their children and their perambulators. At no time have these gatherings been badly attended, and recently 80,000 stood for hours listening to Schumacher, Social Democrat leader, in Hamburg.

There are four main parties in the British Zone, and a host of smaller ones. Despite that, the man in the strasse is not easily enrolled. He comes, he listens and he walks away at the end. Control Commission experts and newspaper political writers estimate that political parties do not command the full support of more than 40 per cent of the population.

The people have not forgotten the mushroom growth of parties after World War One, and how one of them eventually rose to startling height with equally startling effect.

What are the parties today? The four main ones, given in what is believed to be the order of their sizes, are:

Social Democratic Party (SPD);
Christian Democratic Union (CDU);
Communist (KPD);
Free Democratic (FDP).
Briefly their aims are:
SPD: pure democratic socialism;
CDU: towards conservatism, with plans for limited land reform;
KPD: communism;
FDP: pseudo-liberalism, but essentially capitalist.

Generally speaking they all have democratic aims even if they are not quite sure what democracy is.

With the exception of the CDU, the parties have either been in existence before the rise of Hitler, or developed

from the mass of parties which sprang into being after World War One, and with the end of hostilities last year they saw in the arrival of the British an opportunity to revive political freedom. Parties were permitted to start in each Kreis, geographically an area smaller than our average county, of which there are 160 in the British Zone.

In all cases the leaders were carefully vetted by the Control Commission, and given a large degree of freedom with the proviso that all member must

By PETER
LAWRENCE

be over 21 years of age and that no direct attack on officials or policy of the British administration is permitted. They were allotted the use of printing equipment and an allocation of newsprint for producing their own newspapers, and two cars per Kreis party.

Public meetings cannot be held without official permission, but parties are now allowed to hold members' meetings without authority. They are also allowed to organise youth movements, but political teaching or discussion in these is not permitted. Usually these youth organisations consist of study centres and meetings run on boys' club lines, and it is hoped by the sponsoring parties that when the members reach the age of 21, they will look kindly on the mother party and join it.

Having got going on the Kreis level, the main parties have organised themselves in Regierungs Bezirke, areas larger than our normal county, and in Regions, of which there are four in the Zone besides Hamburg and Bremen. Early this year the four parties were recognised, as having reached Zonal level. The leaders are Schumacher (SPD), Heile (FDP), and Adenauer (CDU), the former burgo-master of Cologne. The Communists have no one leader in the British Zone as yet.

The parties exist in the other Zones with the exception of the SPD, which is not recognised in Russian-controlled Germany, and it is expected that it will not be long before they are promoted to national level.

Already the SPD have held a congress attended by representatives from the British, American and French Zones, and the FDP have held a congress of members of the four Zones. The Christian Democrats are due to hold a meeting in the Russian Zone this summer. A four-Zonal meeting for the Communists has not yet been approved.

But a build-up is being made to give the Germans a chance to become politically minded and one day take over and run a new Reichstag. Already there is in existence the Zonal Advisory Council where party leaders and advisers meet and

discuss proposals which are submitted to the Allied Control Council, although as yet they hold no executive authority. In addition there are Local Government Councils where representatives of the parties legislate, subject always, of course, to the approval of the Control Commission.

One by one the Military Government-sponsored newspapers are dying and there now remain only four of their papers in the British Zone. Licences have been granted to individual groups of Germans to produce papers. Most of these licences are held by representatives of political parties with the exception of Die Zeit, a Zonal independent weekly. These newspapers are all local and, owing to the newspaper shortage, have limited circulation. The most popular paper in Hamburg is the SPD's Hamburger Echo which sells 150,000 copies. All papers are submitted to post-publication censorship. They are permitted full liberty in criticising one another and the objects of each other's parties. The duel of words and open attacks which one finds in the Daily Herald and Daily Express in London has its counterpart in the German papers in the British Zone.

The British Zonal newspaper is Die Welt, a bi-weekly which sells 250,000 copies. Recently it has been the subject of criticism in the House of Commons for its alleged colourless viewpoint and lay-out. It is, however, a strictly non-party sheet giving just German and world news to the news-hungry Germans. Moreover, its lay-out of our own popular Press is as unattractive to the Germans as their lay-out is to us.

Slowly but surely the German of today, often apathetic over so many things, is realising that free political thought and expression can exist throughout his homeland. True, he realises that if he tries to organise an "illegal" meeting such as a hunger march, or hands-off-the-Ruhr demonstration he would find the Control Commission first dissuading him and if that were unsuccessful, taking stronger action. So far no such incidents have arisen apart from one demonstration by some four thousand people against the Hamburg administration.

One political problem arising at the moment is the move to unite the Communist and Social Democratic parties which, while successful in the Russian Zone, is not proving popular in Western Germany.

The German citizens crowd round their speakers, listen for hours to what they say, and then make for home. The speakers themselves, who now enjoy uncensored speechmaking, have difficulty in collecting the small membership lists. The German has not forgotten the Party. It is a word that still has an ugly sound about it.

POST-WAR PATTERN OF INDUSTRY

By HERBERT
TRACEY

of employers and workers in an inquiry into various schemes and suggestions put forward for the improvement of industrial technique.

To Meet Competition
He charged the various Working Parties he appointed to report on the steps which should be adopted in the national interest to strengthen industry and make it more stable and more capable of meeting competition in home and foreign markets. In a general statement outlining his policy made last autumn, Sir Stafford Cripps said three conditions were essential to raise British industry in the postwar world to the highest level of efficiency: firstly, the advice must come from industry itself because that is where all past experience dwells; secondly, employers and workers should be represented equally, because both sides have a contribution to make and will also have to carry out any plan that can be based upon this; both sides must be represented in a body which is not a mere advisory committee.

Setting up these Working Parties was an act of constructive statesmanship on the part of Sir Stafford Cripps when he became President of the Board of Trade. He brought to the administration of this key Department of the Government a highly trained mind, with a strong scientific bent. He was a man who was not content to be a mere administrator.

in the national interest and that there will be no "ganging up" against the consumer for the exclusive advantage of employers or workers.

The tripartite Working Parties are expressly precluded by their terms of reference from dealing with terms and conditions of employment—that is, those matters which are the subject of agreement between the Unions and employers. In pursuit of their inquiries, the Working Parties are taking evidence from every competent body or individual person capable of making a real contribution to their study of industry's problems; and several of the Working Parties have sent delegations overseas to collect all relevant information and data calculated to show where particular sections of British industry lag behind their competitors, particularly in the United States.

Four Reports
Four Working Parties which have already reported are those set up for cotton, wool, beet and cane trades, and industry. Of the four fundamental pillars of the industrial revolution, the cotton industry is the most important. It is the industry which has been the backbone of the British Empire for centuries.

CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"Ahem—er—ah, you may quote me as saying I was unable to mend ALL my political fences!"

The China Postal Savings Bank

The public in many parts of the world, though perhaps only some sections in Hong Kong, are familiar with the Post Office Savings Bank—an institution formed in many countries to help the ordinary man to save; this it has done by offering an attractive rate of interest and by providing what is of even more importance—the greatest possible security—a guarantee by the government of the safety of the money entrusted to it.

The Post Office Savings Bank in China was opened in 1920 and for several years operated in much the same way as institutions of this nature in other countries. China, however, was at that time becoming modernised, and one of its needs was seen to be the services provided by a network of banks or a widespread branch banking system; it was also realised that it would be many years before this deficiency could be supplied by normal banking growth. On the other hand, there was the Post Office, a modern institution, with a nationwide and even an international reputation for efficiency, an institution, moreover, that covered the whole country and that already included in its activities a number of financial services—such as the remitting of money, a Cash on Delivery goods service, as well as savings facilities. It was accordingly decided to meet the deficiency in the country's financial services by expanding and bringing under a separate control those of the Post Office. In 1930, therefore, a postal bank—the Postal Remittances and Savings Bank—was formed and was placed under a new directorate, separate from the Directorate General of Posts, to be known as the Directorate General of the Post Remittances and Savings Bank. The Post Office as such banked with the new organisation, which thus took over the custody of all postal funds and the control of the existing postal financial services; it then expanded its activities to include all aspects of banking.

Realising that some banking functions could not well be undertaken by post offices, the Postal Bank opened special purely banking branches in the more important centres of the country; wherever, in fact, the need for such branches was evident. It is for this reason that there may be seen in many parts of China a post office at, say, a busy corner, and a branch of the Postal Bank only a few doors away; the post office, so far as its financial services are concerned, is as much a part of the Postal Bank as the branch, but only in the branch can certain of the more strictly banking transactions be carried out.

The Postal Bank has now been recognised by the Chinese Government as one of the six Government banks and has recently been designated one of the "Appointed Banks" for the handling of exchange.

While, then, the Post Office Savings Bank may be well known in many countries, the development of a Postal Bank doing full banking business is peculiar to China and has taken place; it will be seen, because of the special conditions in and to meet the special needs of the country.

In view of the close relations of the greater part of the population of Hong Kong with China, the Hong Kong Government has granted permission to the Directorate General of the Postal Remittances and Savings Bank of China to open one of its special branches in the Colony. This branch is to be known as the Chinese Postal Remittances and Savings Bank or, more briefly, the Chinese Postal Bank, and it will open for business on the 1st October, 1946. It has been fortunate in securing an excellent site, the ground floor of "Shell House," looking down Paddar Street. Government has thus made a valuable increase in the facilities available in the Colony for those with family connections in China and generally for the transacting of business with that country. The Chinese Postal Bank offers not only the advantages of a Government post office savings bank, but also those of an ordinary bank institution with offices and agencies in all parts of China. The Chinese Postal Bank has also, it should finally be mentioned, agents abroad and is a member of the Hong Kong Exchange Bank Association.

Foreign Minister Ernest Bavin has sent the festival an opening message of greeting. "Films to be shown in the Czech capital include 'Henry the Fifth,' 'Cesar and Cleopatra,' 'Men of Two Worlds,' 'Burma Victory' and 'documentaries.' Associated Press.

posed for the Manufacturing Services Board. In their report, the Working Parties made it clear that they are, as a whole, satisfied that there are certain services which should be shared by the industry in common and that the efficiency of the whole industry would be improved if such common services were available. They recommended, therefore, that a common services organisation, which they call the Share Manufacturing Services, should be established.

BRITISH FILMS
IN PRAGUE
London, Sept. 28.
Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Minister of Education, left yesterday by plane for Prague where she is to open a British film festival.

Foreign Minister Ernest Bavin has sent the festival an opening message of greeting. "Films to be shown in the Czech capital include 'Henry the Fifth,' 'Cesar and Cleopatra,' 'Men of Two Worlds,' 'Burma Victory' and 'documentaries.' Associated Press.

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EUROPEAN BLOCS CLASH AGAIN

Dispute Over Rectification Of Greek Frontier

Belgrade Threat Not To Sign

Paris, Sept. 28.

An immediate attempt to block discussion on the Greek claim for "strategic adjustments" of the Gracco-Bulgarian frontier was made when the claim came up before the military committee of the Paris Conference tonight.

The claim had been referred to the military committee by the Bulgarian Political and Territorial committee for reports on its strategic merits.

The issue was the cause of a major clash in the Political committee between Western and Eastern countries. When General Mosser, chairman of the military committee called on the Greek delegate tonight to speak in support of his amendment, several of the delegates of the Eastern countries immediately asked for the floor on points of order.

Poland was followed by Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. All three maintained that this was purely a political matter not within the competence of the military committee and urged that it be sent back without further discussion to the Political committee.

Possible War

In a long discussion which followed, Admiral S. Manola of Yugoslavia accused Britain of trying to force the committee to discuss something which was outside its competence, and the Soviet delegate, General Nicolas Slavov, declared: "We are not here to discuss the questions of possible war between Greece and Bulgaria."

Colonel Laios, in a technical statement on the Greek demands said there were a number of weaknesses in the present defence line for Greece.

The defensive positions Greece sought to acquire could not deprive Bulgaria of suitable positions for her own defence. The demands were the minimum compatible with Greece's security. Without these positions no effective defence of the Greek frontier was possible. The frontier should be drawn between 15 to 20 kilometres beyond the defensive positions.

British View

Brigadier Arthur Dove of Britain said there was some substance in the Greek claim from a purely military point of view.

Lt-General J. D. Calder of the United States proposed the following reply be forwarded to

the Political committee: "The military committee considers any increase or decrease of territory would probably improve or weaken the possibilities for local defence but strategic security includes political economic and ethnic questions which are not within the scope of this committee."

General Slavov (Soviet) backed the American proposal saying that General Calder had changed the whole colour of the debate and put it on proper lines. The proposal was adopted by 15 votes to two with four abstentions.

In the Italian Economic committee Dr. Milan Bartea of Yugoslavia made a formal protest on behalf of his government following the defeat by eleven votes to seven of a Yugoslav amendment aimed at securing the transfer of German assets in Italy to certain of the Allies.

Big Four Line

The Yugoslav Government, he said, had instructed the delegation to declare that it was the committee's duty "to see that the nations who were the victims of aggression should not be denied the right to claim certain rights to German assets in Italy."

The committee then adopted by 13 votes to 2 an American amendment directing Italy to facilitate such transfer of German capital as might be demanded by the powers occupying Germany who were entitled to them.

Russia, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Abyssinia abstained from voting.

The Italian Political and Territorial Committee approved the Big Four line as the frontier between Italy and Yugoslavia.

The five members of the "Slav bloc" voted against it, but Russia, abiding by the principles of the previous Big Four decision, was one of the 12 countries which supported

PEACE SAYS TRUMAN

West Point, Sept. 29. President Harry Truman, here for a football game, yesterday told cadets at West Point Military Academy that "we believe we are going to have permanent peace."

The President said "that peace is what we are working for" and assured the military cadets that the country needed their leadership even in peace.—Associated Press.

Slavs Won't Withdraw

The committee also endorsed the proposed frontier between Italy and the free territory of Trieste, which provides for a "free" corridor between Trieste and the Italian port of Moncalone.

After the voting, Mr. Kardelj, the chief Yugoslav delegate at the conference, made a statement which he asked to be recorded in the minutes saying that all Yugoslavia's efforts at reaching unanimity had failed.

He added: "The Yugoslav delegation wishes to state clearly on behalf of its Government that it will not sign the peace treaty with Italy if this treaty contains a decision made here today and that Yugoslavia will not withdraw troops stationed in Western Istria."

The extreme western Istria becomes part of the free territory under the draft treaty and Mr. Kardelj's threat amounts to a Yugoslav refusal to withdraw her troops from that territory.

Czech Claim

The Hungarian sub-committee approved by four votes with one abstention (Australia) a report submitted by their rapporteur, Mr. P. Costello (New Zealand) regarding the bridgehead which Czechoslovakia is claiming opposite Bratislava.

This report recommends the cession to Czechoslovakia of the northern half of the territory originally claimed and of three villages out of five in the territory.

The Australian and Canadian delegates insisted that the sub-committee's report should include a clause that a decision had been reached "regarding the controversial question according to the principles of the Atlantic Charter."

They also insisted on a better balanced presentation of both the Czech and the Hungarian points of view. The sub-committee then proceeded to evolve accurate demarcations on the map of the territory to be ceded.—Reuter.

Appeal For A Big Three Meet

Chicago, Sept. 29.

Two former United States Cabinet members yesterday urged a meeting between President Truman, Prime Minister Clement Attlee of Great Britain and Generalissimo Stalin of Russia to "counsel about peace" and "bring an end to the bitterness and terrifying war talk that fills the atmosphere."

Bomb Test On City?

Washington, Sept. 28.

Major-General William Kepner said it would be profitable to try out the effects of the atomic bomb against typical city structures in any future tests of the weapon.

The General made the comment at a news conference in which his appointment as commanding general of the Technical Training Command of the Army Air Forces was announced. He was formerly deputy commander of the atomic bomb task force.

He stated he was not advocating a special test on a model city, but merely believed that the experiment, if included in a new and broader test, would be profitable.

Asked about Stalin's statement that the bomb could not be decisive in war, General Kepner replied that the bomb is "the most potent weapon ever developed."

"The amount of destruction depends on where it is dropped, whether it is a thickly populated area, I think he (Stalin) also said something about it being used in a war of nerves. Well, I think the people of Hiroshima and Nagasaki can answer that better than anyone else," he concluded.—Associated Press.

GRUESOME TASK

Warsaw, Sept. 28.

Polish workers are sifting tons of human ashes of scores of people shot by the Germans in the gardens of the former Army Officers' school in Aleja Suchocka during the 1944 insurrection.

Those occupied with this gruesome task say there is little hope of identifying the victims but are hopeful that rings, identification discs or other identifying marks might be found to establish the identity of some of those killed.—Associated Press.

India Delegate's Long Talk With Molotov

Paris, Sept. 28.

Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, Secretary of the India League in London, who is now in Paris as head of the special mission for the Indian interim government, had a two-hour interview with the Soviet Foreign Minister, M. Molotov, this morning, but refused to make any comment on leaving the Russian Embassy at 1.30 p.m.

V.D. Checked In Malaya

Singapore, Sept. 29.

The incidence of venereal disease among British Service personnel in Singapore is now lower than before the war.

Medical Department figures show that the disease has been reduced considerably in the past few months, owing to successful treatment with penicillin and willingness of women to report for treatment. Social Welfare workers and the military and civil police have co-operated in this. The military police, after tracing women known to be suffering from the disease, hand them over to social workers who invite the girls to present themselves for free treatment.

"Former patients bring in their friends, and it is clear that we are gaining their confidence," said a social welfare worker.—Reuter.

CAIRO CABINET RESIGNS

Alexandria, Sept. 28.

The Egyptian Cabinet resigned today. The Premier, Ismail Sidki Pasha, called a meeting of his ministers at his home tonight.

Paris, Sept. 28. The Constituent Assembly tonight passed a law defining the powers and method of election of the members of the Second Chamber of the Council of the Republic by a show of hands.

Danube To Stay Closed

New York, Sept. 29.

Russia served notice on the United States last night that military measures in the Danubian area are of primary importance, implying that the Soviet has no immediate intention of opening the Danube River to free navigation between the Russian and the American occupation zones.

The Soviet declaration was made at the United Nations Economic and Social Council meeting, as the United States gained support for a proposed international conference on the subject.

Charging that the United States proposal was a counter-measure to Yugoslav and Czech demands for the return of vessels held by the Americans, Soviet representative Fionov said that the United States was attempting to avoid Security Council consideration of these claims.—Associated Press.

Just Another Stunt?

Providence, R.I. Sept. 29.

Captain Edward Jones, former Lieutenant-Colonel with the United States Army ground and air service in China, said in an interview that it was impossible that any American airman are living as slaves of aboriginal Lolo tribes in the mountainous western China.

A former executive officer with the Division of Military Intelligence charged with relieving American airmen forced down in China, Jones said that out of several hundred crash landings of American planes in China during the war, only three planes were lost track of and none of these was near Lolo territory.—Associated Press.

SOVIET ENVOY WITHDRAWN

Teheran, Sept. 28.

The Soviet Ambassador in Persia, Ivan V. Adchikov, is to leave Teheran shortly, according to diplomatic quarters, for what is described as "leave" in Russia, but he is not expected to return. His successor, it is reported, will be the Chief of the Middle Eastern Department of the Soviet Foreign Office, M. Shirov, who arrived in Persia on Thursday.—Reuter.

G.I.'s Doing A Bad Job

St. Louis, Sept. 28.

The morals and attitudes of replacement troops in the Orient are lowering American prestige and endangering the nation's diplomatic programme for peace, Dr. Oscar Johnson, pastor of the Baptist Church, said on his return from a 22,000 miles tour of the Orient.

"Young American servicemen are landing in the Philippines, China and Japan feeling that they are on a vacation with pay. They do not have the combat veterans' respect for our Oriental Allies and by their conduct are damaging the reputations of all Americans in these countries," he declared here today.

He said the Japanese appear to be the actual conquerors in the Orient because they are making faster progress in restoring their country and providing food than the Chinese or Filipinos.

He said General Douglas MacArthur was the main reason for this development because he looked upon his problems as being theological and spiritual ones as well as diplomatic.—Associated Press.

George Sanders Up Against Women

Hollywood, Sept. 29.

George Sanders' vacation plans have been thwarted by feminine opposition.

Sanders had been trying vainly to get reservations to fly to England as soon as he finishes "Bel Ami." He heard that actor Arthur Treacher had cancelled his trip, so he had Treacher arrange with the travel agent to transfer his plane seat to George.

But the agent's mother heard about the proposed switch. She made her son promise to cancel Sanders' reservation. It seems she had heard Sanders' caustic remarks about women.

"No son of mine," she declared, "is ever going to do anything for a man who says things like that about women."

The "wencher" sex, eh?—Associated Press.

NO MORE

Hamburg, Sept. 28.

Thuringia, the province in the Russian zone of Germany, is to stop the influx of refugees. This had been arranged with the Control Administration authorities in Berlin. Thuringia must, however, take in the last "wave" of 30,000 refugees. With a "pre-war" population estimated at 1,500,000 Thuringia has already admitted 850,000 refugees.—Reuter.

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SPORTS SECTION

HIGH SCORING IN HOME SOCCER

RUGBY UNION

London, Sept. 28.
The following are the results of Rugby Union matches played today:
Blackheath 10 Guya Hospital 12; Birmingham 9 London Irish 6; London Scottish 4 Old Merchant Tailors 6; London Welsh 58; Cardiff Bridge 3; Ryeleigh 3; Harlequins 13; St. Mary's Hospital 39; Aldershot Services 0; Wasps 17; Nuneaton 6; Aberavon 13; North 12; Barnstaple 38; Falmouth 3; Bedford 33; Richmond 3; Gloucester 13; Sale 16; Bristol 11; Devonport Services 46; Bath 3; Leicester 19; Waterloo 34; Llanelli 34; West Wales 5; Manchester 20; Headingley 12; Northampton 14; United Services (Portsmouth) 6; Pontypool 23; Pontypridd 6; Plymouth Albion 22; Somerset Police 3; Roundhay 22; Sheffield 6; Stroud 18; Cheltenham 11; Swansea 14; Newport 10; Torquay Athletic 0; Exeter 10.
Rugby League results were: Barrow 30; Rochdale Hornets 19; Bramley 7; Belle Vue 2; Ryeleigh 13; Salford 5; Dewsbury 6; Oldham 16; Featherstone Rovers 11; Wakefield Trinity 20; Halifax 5; Bradford N. 6; Hull Kingston Rovers 26; Castleford 10; Keighley 2; Widnes 10; Leeds 14; Huddersfield 7; Liverpool Stanley 12; Wigan 23; St. Helens 7; Leigh 11; Swinton 10; Hunslet 35; Warrington 18; Workington Town 7; York 11; Hull 18; Rotherham 11.

Mannion's Hat Trick For England

Belfast, Sept. 28.
A crowd of 58,000 saw England gain a comfortable 7-2 victory over Ireland in the Soccer International at Windsor Park here this afternoon after gaining a 3-0 half-time lead.
The inside left Mannion hat-tricked for the winners, Carter, Finney, Lawton and Langton each scoring one, while for the losers Lockhart got both goals.

Carter opened the scoring for England after two minutes, Mannion getting two more before the play had been in progress half an hour. England deserved their three clear goal interval lead.
Within a quarter of an hour of the resumption the outside right, Finney, playing in place of Matthews, increased the lead and one minute later Mannion got his third. With a 5-0 lead at this stage England did not exert full pressure but did enough to keep on top of the Irish defence.

English Triumph
Lockhart then reduced the arrears. At this point Lawton and Langton were the only English forwards not to have scored, but both remedied the position within a minute.
First Lawton sent a left foot shot hard into the far corner of the net and the next minute Langton gathered a loose ball, and tapped it past Russell to make England's total seven.
Two minutes from the end Lockhart skirted the English backs to put the ball well out of the English goal-keeper's reach. This completed the scorers' list. There was a last minute Irish change, McMorran of Belfast Celtic substituting for Walsh as centre-forward.

RADIO

ZBW Hong Kong broadcasting on a frequency of 845 kilocycles and from 12.30 to 1.30 p.m., 7.30 to 8.30 p.m., and 9.15 to 11.00 p.m., also on 0.62 megacycles.
H.K.T.—Daily Programme Summary:
12.30 p.m.—Jimmy Dorsey and His Orchestra.
1.00 p.m.—News, Weather Report and Announcements.
1.10 p.m.—"I've Thought My Music" (RCA).
1.30 p.m.—Vivienne, Philharmonie Orchestra and Milla Kosloska.
2.00 p.m.—Service Music Box.
2.30 p.m.—Orchestra Interlude—Sydney Goward.
3.00 p.m.—Betty Driver and Harry Hays and His Band.
3.30 p.m.—"I Like What I Like" (RCA).
4.00 p.m.—London Broadcasting Corporation.
4.15 p.m.—London Broadcasting Corporation.
4.30 p.m.—London Broadcasting Corporation.
4.45 p.m.—London Broadcasting Corporation.
5.00 p.m.—London Broadcasting Corporation.
5.15 p.m.—London Broadcasting Corporation.
5.30 p.m.—London Broadcasting Corporation.
5.45 p.m.—London Broadcasting Corporation.
6.00 p.m.—London Broadcasting Corporation.
6.15 p.m.—London Broadcasting Corporation.
6.30 p.m.—London Broadcasting Corporation.
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9.30 p.m.—London Broadcasting Corporation.
9.45 p.m.—London Broadcasting Corporation.
10.00 p.m.—London Broadcasting Corporation.
10.15 p.m.—London Broadcasting Corporation.
10.30 p.m.—London Broadcasting Corporation.
10.45 p.m.—London Broadcasting Corporation.
11.00 p.m.—London Broadcasting Corporation.

HONG KONG YACHT RACE RESULTS

The counter attraction at Happy Valley resulted in only five boats turning out for yesterday's race at the United Services (Hong Kong) Yacht Club. Lack of competition, however, was compensated by some good hard sailing.
"Commodore" II added to the string of wins she has accumulated since the stronger breezes have prevailed.
The results were:
1. Commodore II (Walton & Sainsbury) 1.16.30
2. Duke of York I (Sedgwick & Sainsbury) 1.17.30
3. Green (Waghnam & Andrews) 1.19.00
4. Stonecutters III (Trier & Stout) 1.20.10
5. Stonecutters I (Thomson & Perry) 1.21.30

New York, Sept. 28.
Tony Fazio of Gary, Indiana, who weighed 424 lb. 160 pounds, retained the world middleweight title today when he knocked out Billy Graham, 34-year-old New York City fighter, in 10 minutes.

Ground Not Properly Marked

Another league fixture developed into a friendly at Sookunpoo yesterday when the match between R.A.F. (League winners last year) and 45 R.M. Commando was ruled out as a League game. The grounds were once more not properly marked out by League standards.

The game introduced to League prospects two more Service teams yet in poor early season form and it was difficult to choose between the two elevens. Both are not yet teams in the accepted sense of a combination of players out to win a game on combination and tactics.

The Commandos looked better on the whole, with a good forward and half-back line still lacking understanding but good on individual effort. The two goals that won the match were scored by the future, both being good pieces of team work—the first a pass from Humble to Dear who netted and the second from Morrison to Dear, well judged and finished in a workmanlike way.

Humble was the star of the forward line though Dear (now being tried out at centre-forward after holding the left-back berth) is likely enough to develop. All five forwards showed initiative but "modesty" resulted in too many passes when a shot at goal would have been a better than fifty-fifty chance.

Tommy Walker got the first from Goulden's good work and Goulden got the second. Chelsea badly missed Tommy Lawton, assisting England, but they still held the lead at the interval after which Charlton showed improvement but not enough to justify a draw. Lancetotti scored first, following a pass from Fredrick, then Chelsea put on the pressure, doing everything but score, but on a late free-kick Robinson netted the equaliser.

Over 50,000 saw Liverpool win with a headed goal from Newson, while the South African forwards, into the game settling Leeds' hope of making a draw.—Reuter.

The teams were:
45 R.M. Commando: Taylor, Sinclair, Hisebeck, Partington, Burnage, Nicholson, Carter, Morrison, Dear, Humble and Goldthorpe.
R.A.F.: Pope, Brammer, Cushman, Anderson, Slowe, Burns, Sinclair, Bradshaw, Lord, Beech and Eve.

Easy Wins For Saints And S. China

St. Joseph's unexpected win over Kwong Wah and Eastern weak team's spirited display were the outstanding features of yesterday's football League games.
Carvalho's hat trick enabled St. Joseph's to win comfortably while at Causeway Bay Eastern did well against South China and with more steadiness in front of goal might have done better.

SOUTH CHINA v. EASTERN

In a game which at times reached heights of brilliance and then lapsed into the mediocre, South China defeated Eastern by 5 goals to 2 at Causeway Bay yesterday afternoon in the first Division fixture.

South China fully deserved their win, as they were on the whole, the more polished team. The Eastern team included many new faces. On yesterday's display, they showed that they would with proper coaching develop into very useful players.

The nippy South China forwards combined very effectively and gave the Eastern defenders a grueling time. Led by veteran Chan Tak-fai, who completed his "hat trick", the South China forwards executed some really fine sweeping movements downfield. At times they concentrated on short passing tactics and then varied their style by opening out and swinging the ball from wing to wing. Lee Shek-yun, on the left wing, was not on form and was the only weak link in what was otherwise a perfect forward line.

South China's intermediate line also gave a grand display and apart from keeping a watchful eye on the Eastern forwards rendered yeoman service in feeding its own forwards with plentiful and accurate passes. The South China backs played a steady game, tackled well and were never flustered when under pressure.

The play of the Eastern players was somewhat ragged and they lacked the finesse of the Caroline Hill team. The forwards also showed a certain amount of untidiness in front of goal. If they had taken the chances offered them in the first half, they would have led by at least three goals.

Persistent Thrusts
The Eastern defenders were so fully occupied trying to check the persistent thrusts of the South China forwards that they were not able to give the forward line very much support. Both goalies played well, but Leong Teng-tong, Eastern, was called upon more often to defend his charge.

From the start, play centred about the midfield. After some 15 minutes South China opened the scoring. Two more goals followed at regular intervals and just as it looked as if Eastern were going to be swamped, they sprang into life and managed to score two goals in rapid succession, the second being netted just before half time.

Crossing over with one goal behind, Eastern tried hard to secure the equaliser but just could not get the ball into the net. South China then settled down to business and a further two goals were scored.

The last goal of the match, by Lee Tow of Eastern, was one of the best for a long time. Receiving the ball some thirty yards out, Lee sent in a rasping shot which struck the right upright and then flashed across to the lower-left hand corner of the net.

ST. JOSEPH'S v. KWONG WAH

The performance of St. Joseph's in beating Kwong Wah by five goals to two in the First Division of the Football League on the Club ground yesterday is remarkable in view of the fact that the majority of the players had not kicked a ball this season and were entirely without practice.

With the present talent at their disposal the Saints are going to cause many upsets this season especially to the Chinese teams whose style of play is well known to the St. Josephians.

The inclusion of Carvalho, in the forward line, and Alrosa, in the pivotal position, greatly strengthened the Saints' side and it is a pity that these two will not always be available.

The old timers played well. Leonard and Hui-sin at back, have both lost much of their former speed, but their positional play was good. Leonard injured his knee in the latter stages of the game had to play on the left wing. A good pass from him enabled Carvalho to score a good goal.

B. Gosano played a good game at inside right sending good passes to the other forwards. He was always assisting the defence and in the last quarter of an hour of the game when Kwong Wah were pressing assisted the defence well.

Both T. Castilho and J. Pereira who were playing in unaccustomed positions at left-half and left wing respectively, did well. Castilho stood the pace well while Pereira soon settled in his position and was always a threat.

In the defence Alrosa played a really game. He was safe in his tackling and fed his forwards with good ground passes.

The most unfortunate player on the field was M. Xavier. He played a good game on the right wing and broke through on several occasions. He should have scored on at least three occasions. Once he hit the upright and on another occasion he had the modification of seeing his well-placed shot hit the upright and bounce back into play.

Play started at a fast pace and within a few minutes the Saints scored through Carvalho following a good movement between Gosano and Xavier. After Xavier had had luck with two efforts, Lau Fook-chuen obtained possession and after evading Leung easily beat MacDonald. Before the interval St. Joseph's obtained the lead again when a defender scored for them.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS First Division

R.A.F. (Postponed)	3	South China 5
Eastern 1	2	Chau Wai-choi 1
Lee Tai 2	1	Chan Tak-fai 2
		Chau Man-chi 1
Kwong Wah 2	2	St. Joseph's 5
Lau Fook-chuen 2	1	Pereira 1
		Wong Shuk-ki (own goal)

Second Division

Dockyard F.C. 1	South China 6
Kwong Wah 2	Kit Chee 1

and broke through on several occasions. He should have scored on at least three occasions. Once he hit the upright and on another occasion he had the modification of seeing his well-placed shot hit the upright and bounce back into play.

Play started at a fast pace and within a few minutes the Saints scored through Carvalho following a good movement between Gosano and Xavier. After Xavier had had luck with two efforts, Lau Fook-chuen obtained possession and after evading Leung easily beat MacDonald. Before the interval St. Joseph's obtained the lead again when a defender scored for them.

St. Joseph's were on the defensive for some time in the second half. Carvalho scored for Saints and shortly after Pereira added another.

The pace was now telling on St. Joseph's who were forced on the defensive. MacDonald, showed that though he was not a brilliant goal-keeper he could be very useful. He brought off several good saves, one a full-length dive for a corner.

Kwong Wah reduced the lead through Lau Fook-chuen but Carvalho completed his "hat trick" when he scored following a good pass from Leonard.

The Kwong Wah team had a fast forward line. The forwards combined well but they lacked flash. Chuk Shek-kam was their outstanding forward. Wong King-cheung did not have things his own way and rarely sent over a good centre.

St. Joseph's—MacDonald, Hui-sin and Leonard; Lau, Alrosa and Castilho; Xavier, Gosano, Carvalho, Rocha and Pereira.

Kwong Wah—Lau Fook-chuen, Wong Shuk-ki, Lau Yee-kai, Lau Fook-chuen, Chuk Shek-kam and Wong King-cheung.

Baseball Finals

New York, Sept. 29.
The St. Louis Cardinals and the Brooklyn Dodgers charged down the International League home-stretch neck and neck in one of baseball's most exciting finishes.

Maintaining their exact tie for first place with only one game left to play, the Dodgers trounced the Boston Braves by 7-4 while the Cards whipped the Chicago Cubs by 4-1. The victories set up a dramatic final day of play for today.

If both win again or if both lose, the three game play-off for the championship will open in St. Louis on Tuesday. Either team could cop the flag by winning while the other loses. It is also possible that the weather might settle the issue.

If one team fans out, the other could take the pennant by winning. On the other hand, the team fanned out could back into the title provided the other team lost instead of winning.—Associated Press.

Standings
New York, Sept. 29.
Major League baseball standings were:

National League			
	Won	Lost	%
Brooklyn	96	57	.627
St. Louis	96	57	.627
Chicago	81	71	.533
Boston	80	72	.525
Philadelphia	68	84	.447
Cincinnati	65	87	.428
Pittsburgh	60	92	.396
New York	60	93	.392

American League			
	Won	Lost	%
Boston	100	49	.680
Detroit	92	61	.601
New York	85	67	.563
Washington	75	78	.490
Chicago	74	79	.484
Cleveland	67	86	.438
St. Louis	66	88	.428
Philadelphia	49	103	.324

—Associated Press.

At Causeway Bay, South China defeated Dockyard Football Club by six goals to one in the Second Division Football League yesterday, when the winner led by 4-0 at half time.
Steven put up a fine struggle, but missed several chances in scoring. Tong Sheng, centre forward for the Chinese, opened scoring about two minutes after the game started. Chan Ping-foo, outside right, scored after playing for about twenty minutes.

Shortly after the interval, Chong Kam-cheun, the left winger, scored two brilliant goals in succession between 10 minutes play.

Prior scored for the Dockyard in a penalty goal. The other goal was scored by the inside left, Tham Chuan-kuen. Following are the teams: South China—Lai Wai-woo, Yuen Fui-man and Lo Kam-sing; Tong Sheng, Mok Yiu-sang and Chuan Shui-ling; Chai Ping-foo, So Ngok-ying, Tong Sheng, Tham Chuan-kuen and Chong Kam cheun.

Dockyard—H. T. Hanna, David, C. Anstiss and F. Carmichael; J. Ellis, T. Colgate and G. Colling; K. Isherwood, E. Steven, R. Price, P. Hunt and C. Deeny.

"PERFECT DAY" AT HAPPY VALLEY

Mild weather and no rain (despite an overcast sky) made yesterday a perfect day for the turf and racing fans turned out in record numbers at Happy Valley to witness the first races of the season.
Betting was good, but backers of favourites had a disappointing day, and there was more than one surprise when outsiders came in easy winners. Dividends, in consequence, were unexpectedly good, the highest being \$71.30 in the third race paid to backers of Jackie (Major Bhairon Singh).

Big cash sweep prizes paid reflected the heavy betting and the figure of \$10,268 for first prize in the fifth race is a post-war record. The Tote Double on the 2nd and 4th races paid \$254.60 to each of its 23 lucky winners.

The red flag of protest was hoisted at the end of the 4th race, when a rider (Gosman, Major Singh) lost control and interfered with the race without, of course, any intention of so doing. Jonah was accordingly disqualified, and Happy was pronounced 1st. Forlorn Hope 2nd and Chalky 3rd. This decision did not affect the betting and prizes.

Results
Following are the results:
1st Race—Fochow Handicap (6 furlongs).
1st—Mouse (F. Li, Crisfield).
2nd—Betsey (M. Bhairon Singh).
3rd—Dorcas (Major, Hodgman).
Also ran—Flicker (S. To, Rowlands), Shurney (Capt. Pearn), Starlight (Major, Parsons) and Tolo (LAC Gay).
Winner—\$21.
Places—1st \$6.70; 2nd \$7.00; 3rd \$6.80.

2nd Race—Chungking Stakes (6 furlongs).
1st—The Undertaker (LAC Gay).
2nd—Billy (Capt. Hobbs).
3rd—Stardust (L/Sgt. Rowlands).
Also ran—Anthony (Major, Hodgman), Buster (Corder Quibell), Duke (Gosman, Narian Singh) and Moses (Major, Parsons).
Winner—\$28.50.
Places—1st \$11.20; 2nd \$10.20; 3rd \$10.20.

3rd Race—Doncaster Handicap (6 furlongs).
1st—Jackie (Maj. Bhairon Singh).
2nd—Jacobus (Corder Quibell).
3rd—Bigger (Maj. Hodgman).
Also ran—Mayfair (L/Sgt. Rowlands), Prince (Gosman, Narian Singh), Major, Narian Singh, Capt. Pearn, and Duke.

Have You Won?

1ST RACE	
1st No. 2517	\$8.764
2nd " 8755	2.504
3rd " 3699	1.252
Unplaced ponies Nos. 8100, 8927, 807 and 5634—\$100 each.	
2ND RACE	
1st No. 7976	\$9.306
2nd " 5842	2.569
3rd " 4219	1.585
Unplaced ponies Nos. 9341, 8380, 0026 and 8821—\$100 each.	
3RD RACE	
1st No. 2011	\$9.485
2nd " 0307	2.710
3rd " 8778	1.585
Unplaced ponies Nos. 7434, 5837, 4278, 4776 and 7882—\$100 each.	
4TH RACE	
1st No. 6025	\$9.678
2nd " 4381	1.737
3rd " 5164	1.585
Unplaced ponies Nos. 7090, 6607, 8799 and 10887—\$100 each.	
5TH RACE	
1st No. 24059	\$10.268
2nd " 10178	2.504
3rd " 8873	1.252